decree, eigned by the Emperer Alexander, establishing in the districts of Kiew, Pedolia and Volbynia a proparatory committee for carrying out the emaccipation of the serfs in those provinces. One of the members of the local nobility is appointed President. Each committee is to consist of two members of each district, selected from the landed proprietors who have serfs, and of two experienced landed proprietors designated by the head of the local administration.

The general committee is to consist of two members of each of the three districts selected by the landed proprietors, an experienced proprietor from each district, and one member appointed by the Minister of the Interior.

the Interior.

The Imperial rescript contains the following rules for the emancipation of the serfs:

"I The proprietor retains his right of property over the whole soil, but the pearant retains the inclosure of his habitation, of which he becomes o ware by redemption within a given time. Moreover, he has the see of the quantity of land necessary, according the selection of the property of the service of to local conditions, to assure his existence, and to provide him with the means of fulfilling his obligation toward the State and his landlord. For the use this land, the peasant must either pay a rent or work for his landlord.

"2. The peasants are to be classed into rural districts; the domainal police is "2. The peasants are to be classed into rural dis-tricts; the domainal police is under the proprietor.

"3. The relations which are 10 be established be-tween the proprietors and the peasants must be such as to guarantee the regular payment of the taxes to

Similar Imperial rescripts have been sent to the au

#### THE NEW REIGN OF TERROR.

THE NEW REIGN OF TERROR.

To the Editor of The London Daily News.

Sir: The work of persecution in France is going on silently, but unceasingly. Doomed prisoners are continuing to reach Mareeilles every night from all the departmens. They are conveyed, like the repris dejustice, in cellular vans. The arrests were all predetermined. They took place simultaneously in all localities a few days before the promulgation of the Law of Public Safety from old and recent lists of names merely marked with the word "republican." They are very numerous. The Governor of Algeria writes, urging for other places of confinement being chosen. Algiers alone has already seven hundred prisoners. It is in the midst of at least apparent 'ranquility, a

chosen. Algiers alone has already seven hundred prisoners. It is in the midst of at least apparent tranquility, a second and enlarged edition of the cound didat.

The ferecity in the execution of the orders is rival ling the Syllan despotism of the measure. Allow me to quote a few instances.

M. Lebrun, a notary of Charot, arrondissement of Bourges, department of the Cher, was arrested at the end of his dinner. Struck by the auddenness of the measure he was taken ill. He was refused all help, and was brutally dragged into the van. On the way, at St. Florent, he implored for a medical man, and was equally refused. On reaching the maison d'arrêt, at Bourges, his state was such that the jailer declined to receive him. He was taken to the hospital, where, secon after, he died.

to receive him. He was taken to the hospital, where, soon after, he died.

Jean Bartheix, imkeeper at Mazannet, department of the Tarn, 70 years old, had been transported to Cayenne in 1852, from whence, three years after, he was removed to Algiers. He remained there notil February, 1858. Being then seized with a severe complaint (swelling of the liver), he obtained a ticket of leave for six months, and hastened home. Eight days after he was arrested, mans-led, dragged from prison to prison to Marseilles, where he is now in a dyprison to prison to Marseilles, where he is now in a dy-ing state and without any medical help. Frederico Castaldi, an Italian exile, residing at Mar-

Frederico Castaldi, an Italian exile, residing at Mar-seilles, and there earning his bread by trading, was ordered on the 16th of November last to Poitiers. He submitted; but all his prospects and hopes resting on his acjourning at Marseilles, he urged some friends to act for him in Paris. His conduct having been always peaceful and absolutely inoffensive, he was listened to; and the Chef de Sûrete Publique promised to M. Salles, chief librarian at the Ministry of the Interior, that his request would be granted, should some respectable person come forward as security for him. If ravile Deloit volunteered, and was accepted. On M. Salles communicating the information to M. Besson. Prefect at Marseilles, Castaldi went back and took up his abode at l'Estagne, a villa near the town. On the 29th of January he was however arrested, thrown into prison; then, without a single interrogatory, sent, on the 2d of April, to Lambessa. I am, &c., April 4. JOSEPH MAZZINI.

Russian Designs on China.—The Government of St. Petersburg has just received from the Governor of the Russian possessions on the river Amoor a very favorable report on the military and commercial situation of the vasi territory which has been there definitively annexed to the Russian Empire. The extensive works of fortification of Nicolaieff, which is destined to become, in case of need, the center of operations against China, have not been interrupted by the Winter, which is very mild in those countries. Formidater, which is very mild in those countries. Formida-ble batteries have been raised at the mouth of the Amoor, so as to be able to defend the entrance against hostile fleets. Commerce during the last year has acquired an unexpected degree of development. A number of German, American, at d Chinses merchanted have formed establishments in the town, and a regular line of ateauers has been established between N.co. lateff and San Francisco. The discovery of a mine of ceal of very good quality in the Island of Saghalien will contribute not a little to extend the navigation of Russia in the Pacific Ocean. [London Daily News.

DREADFUL AND HEART-RENDING ACCI-

BURNING OF THE STEAMER OCEAN SPRAY GREAT LOSS OF LIFE-TWENTY OR THIRTY PAS-SENGERS BURNED AND DROWNED-FULL PARTICULARS.

7 Another horrible disaster is added this morning to that dreadful list of accidents which, during the past six months, has made the annals of steamboating on the Western rivers a record unparalleled in the his tory of the country, for loss of life and property, and all that is terrible and heart-rending in the detail of euch calamities. The list, as we now recall it, fursishes the dreadful chapters concerning the burning of the Rainbow, burning of the Col. Crossman, burning of the Sultan, and the burning of a boat on the Ala bama river-the memories of all of which come back upon us fraught with the utmost pain and horrorproperty of immense value consumed in an hour, human beings caught and devoured by the flames in a brief moment, or swallowed up in the cold and re

a brist thomest, or swallowed up in the cold and remorseless waves; wives missing, children torn away,
husbands lest, families broken up, and dismay and
horror inflicted upon the whole country.

We say, another, and if possible, a catastrophe
more dreadful than all others, it is our painful duty to
chronicle this morning. If its horrors are not equal
as tegards the loss of life, yet it claims disastrous preeminence by reason of the attending recklessness of
the commanding officers, and their criminal disregard
of the safety of the boat and the human lives under
their charge. But without further comment, let us of the safety of the boat and the future lives under their charge. But without futher comment, let us hasten to give such reports as we could, amid much confusion and uncertainty, gather together last night. We cannot present a more satisfactory account of the matter than is contained in the statements of passen-

matter than is contained in the statements of passengers and others here subjoined.

The Ocean Spray took fire yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, and was burned to the water's edge, at a distance of about five miles above this city, in or near Sawyer's Bend, above Magazine Point. She left this city at her regular departing hour, between four and five o'clock, on her way to Peeria, on the Illinois River. About the time of her departure, the Hannibal City, one of the regular Keokak packets, also dropped out, and both boots started up the river on a race, the Ocean Spray having about 100 yards the start, both boats having a number of passengers, and many on board seeming to anticipate yards the start, both boats having a number of passengers, and many on board seeming to anticipate with much relish the result of the race to Aron Under such circumstances, the officers of the boat could harely fail to partake of the spirit of rivally which so pervaded the passangers, and under the impulses of the hour seemed to have become recklass of everything but the speed of their respective erafts.

OF THE CAPTAIN. Our reporter succeeded in galoing an interview with Capt. Waldo Marsh, a: the Mon on House, to which he immediately proceeded after arriving in the city, weak and exhausted, from the scene of the dieset r.

The following is his statement:

"The fire commenced on the main dock, right for ward of the boilers, on the starboard. When the alarm ward of the boilers, on the starboard. When the attention and the starboard was given. I and the others at the time upon the hurticane deck, rushed forward, procuring buckets, which we filled with water and emptied upon the flames, but without any good result. As soon as I knew that the grecord not be got under, and that the flames were and the boat headed to the shore. She reached it be ween the steamers Star of the West and Keokuk, and sthe steamers Star of the West and Keokuk, and sthe steateers wheel was kept revolving, sheelid along the bank to ward the Keokuk. A number of person amped to the shore, and were soon engaged, with others still on the boat, in throwing planks, cord wood, and other available articles, to the assistance of some who had leaped and dropped into the river. It was then and by this means, that the largest number of those who were saved were enabled to reach the

shore. "As soon as I get off I ran along the bank to the stern of the boat, and saw still on board, on the lower deck, a crewd of deck hands and deck passengers. I saw then several persons climbing down from the Mr. Decision says some four or nive wainen were found clirging to one woman who was helding on to the runder of the Star of the West.

The captain, clerk, pilots and mate were saved. All the cabin beys but one, called Hank, were cared.

ladies' cabin.
"I do not know how the fire originated. She was

sunning at the time, not so swiftly as she sometimes STATEMENT OF ME. T. W. BRANDON, SHIPPING CLERK

Mr. Brandon went on board the Ocean Spray

was reme danger of an explosion, went up on the hur ricane deck, and passed back until he was over the

ladies' cabin. He says there was considerable excitement on board, and many were extremely anxious to bet on the success of their boat. He says to had been

below drove him back. He then ran along the roof until just forward of the pilot-house, and before the boat had struck the shore, jumped for life, landing safely on the shore, somewhat shocked and numbed from the fall, but not seriously hurt. Just as he landed, a heavy trunk passed over his head and knocked his cap off. Having recovered his fall powers, he began to throw into the river sticks of wood, which he gathered from a log-heap near the spot. While doing this he was the witness of seme of the most agonzing scenes. The head of the boat having struck the shore with much violence, and the wheels still being kent in motion, she began to shove along and up the

scenes. The head of the boat having struck the shore with much violence, and the wheels still being kept in motion, she began to shove along and up the bank until her further progress was arrested by the steamer Keckuk, which was lying up at that point for repairs. The movement of the wheels and the strong wind blowing at the time seemed to force the stern of the boat out from the shore and up the stream, which head to the more arready hurning of the after part

the boat our from the shore such puts estean, when resulted in the more speedy burning of the after part of the boat, and made the escape of the ladies and children more perilous than before.

The Hannibal City, seeing the smoke and conjecturing the cause, dropped off toward the Illinois shore, and manning her yawl sent it over to assist those who were conveiled to jump in the water.

were compelled to jump in the water

The yawl also of the Ocean Spray was manned, but

became so unmanagable by resson of the numbers that clung to it that it drifted down the stream a hun-

dred yards before landing, though it was not more

dred yards before landing, though it was not more than ten yards from the shore.

Mr. Braudon says the men as a general thing jumped and reached the shore safely, though he saw four of them hanging to one log out in the river. Three of them were on the upper side of it and one on the lower. The log kept turning over and over towerd the man on the lower side until he, becoming exhausted with his efforts to keep on it, sank below the surface and was drowned.

He also saw a lady who was endsavoring to keep kerself up by a small piece of a board not more than a foot square. Her dress for a time seemed to busy her, but becoming thoroughly saturated, the piece of wood was insufficient. She would sink almost below the surface, and then by a strong effort straighten her

the surface, and then by a strong effort straighten her body, throw back her head and stiffen her arms, but

body, throw back her head and stiffen her arms, but all of no avail. She sank and was seen no more.

Mr. Brandon says the spectacle from the shore was most heart-rending. The ladies at first tried to save their baggage, some of them throwing in their tranks and then jumping in after them; others were concerned only for themselves and their children, and ran wildly showt screaming and crying for help. As the flames

short screaming and crying for help. As the flames approached, they awang themselves down from the guards, while one or two were seen to alide down the ropes and posts at the scar. How many were sunk to lost cannot be ascertained nor even guessed at now. There were some fifteen or twenty women on board, and some eight or ten are all that are thought to be evend.

Several horses, which were fastened in stalls behind

Several horses, which were fastened in stalls behind the wheel-house, were burned up. The kickings, ravings and human-like cries of these poor brutes, as the flames wrapped them sround, are described as most terrible and afflicting.

After the upper part of the boat had nearly been consumed, an explosion of a keg of powder took place in the held, which added to the consternation of those on shore. Mr. Brandon describes one woman who was buoyed up in the water by her olothing until she floated down against the Star of the West, where she was assisted by a gentleman, who extended her a lorg sapling or pole, to which she clung until some gallant Irishman awam in and rescued her.

Mr. Brandon says he sawone family, of a man, his wife ard two little girls, who all got off safe, but were lamenting the less of their little boy, who they said was burned up. He also saw the body of a deckhand pulled out below the Star of the West. Life was extinct.

Was extinct.

STATEMENT OF ME. J. H. DENISTON—HOW THE BOAT
WAS SET ON FIRE.

Mr. Deniston is from Lynchburg, Ohio, and was on
his way to Florence, on the Illinois River. He had a
truth containing money and articles of apparel valued
at \$100, which was lost. He says when the boat
started out the Hannibal City backed out just behiad
her, and when under good headway, she was about a
hundred yards in the rear. He says that when the
Ocean Spray was within about a mile of where she
took fire, she saw the Hannibal City gauing on her,
and the command was given to put furpentine in the
furnaces. He says he had been very much interested
in the race, and had taken a position in frost,
where the steps came down together, so that
he could see them firing up. They first threw
in roein, and then the mate suggested turpentine. The Captain was by when the order was
given, and some of the men went down into the

pentine. The Captain was by when the order was given, and some of the men went down into the hold and brought up a barrel of turpentine, which had been consigned to-some person in Peoria. The men took an ax and split a hole in the head of the barrel, and then, under orders of the mate, dipped the fluit out and threw it over the coal that was lying by. This was not expeditious enough, and the head of the barrel was knocked in, and a backet with a piece of rope to it was used to dip out the turpentine. The barrel at this time was standing not more than six feet from the furnace doors. After dipping with the backet and sprinkling the coal, sticks of wood were taken up and their ends plunged into the barrel, and then laid down between the barrel and furnace. While lying there, one of the firemen in pulling out his rake jerked a live coal, as is supposed, on the wood, when it was immediately ignited, and blazed up furiously.

The mate swore at the men and ordered them to throw water en the fire. The water seemed to drive the firms to the barrel, which we seemed to drive the firms to the barrel, which we seemed to drive

throw water en the fire. The water seemed to drive the fiames to the barrel, which was soon all ablaze

The mate grew furious, and, cursing the hands, or-dered them to east the barrel overboard. In attempt-ing to do this, the barrel was upset, and the burning fluid in an instant spread all over the deck and poured in fiery torrents down into the hold. At this, the cry of fire was shouted, and the alarm because

general.

Mr. Deniston says he immediately ran up stairs for his baggage, which was in state-room No. 26. He dragged his trunk and carpet-sack as far as the clerk's office, when he saw the flames coming in at the door in front of them. He drapped the trunk and umbrells, and made a dash for the stairway through the flames. Somehor he says he reached

and umbrells, and made a dash for the stairway through the flames. Somehow, he says, he reached the bottom of the stairs, but not without having his hair atd eyebrows pretty badly singed. Here, at the forward deck, he i and a crowd of men, all waiting if it the boat to strike shore. He jumped when the rest did, and landing safely, he began to throw in the river all the piaces of wood or logs he could gather on the shore. While on the shore he saw the women rushing over the top of the boat, some on the hurricane 100f, and some, even with their children up on the texas, all imploring for help and acreaming from the fright of the moment. He saw one mother bring three children to the edge of the hurricane 100f, the oldest being probably about ten years old. She first caught ber yourgest in her arms, and gave it a desperate flirg. It struck the shore with great violence.

rate flirg. It struck the shore with great violents and must have been seriously injured. The second child she could not throw so far, and it fell in the water, where its little hands, paddling above the surface.

arrested the attention of some get theman who restored in and saved it. The third child, being so heavy, fell far their from shore, and would probably have drowned but for some noble-hearted man, who having witnessed the chlorts of the heroic mather, plauged in head foremest, and brought the child to the surface and to the choic. The mother afterward leaped into the water

hore. The mother and the same was not was rescued.

Mr. Decision says some four or five women were Mr. Decision says some women who was holding on t

STATEMENT OF MR. J. H. DENISTON-HOW THE BOAT

vas extinct.

Mr. the others having lost all, he generously ing, and the others having lost all, he generously effered his change their clothing, bind the trees to Irishman silting on a lost He saw one pute their clothing.

He saw one pute there were less of his bro. Lat while the fismes were saying at the railings of the railings were less to the railings were hir. Brancon west on board the Ocean Spray by the purpose of attending to the suppose of solut 200 begand salt which the boat was to take on board, near Belcher's sugar refusery. After, however, both boats were out in the stream, and the race had fairly begun, the captain informed Mr. Brandon that he Mr. Deniston relates to at wante the fismes were raging, he saw a poor woman at the railing, just in fact of the wheel-house. These we shore should to her to immp, which she advention to do, but was exught by her clothing, and swing in noder the railcaught by her clothing, and swing in diver cus rail-ing, down into the engine room, where all was one bleze of fire.

Mr. Deniston thinks there cannot have been less could not stop for the sait, and would have to carry him up to Albon for he wanted to best the Hannibal City, which beat was at the time gaining on the Spray. Mr. Brandon states that he could see the fire-

Deniston says that one of them saved all his cloth-

than twenty lives lost. He thinks there were some sixty or seventy passengers in all, and a good many of these deck passengers. Spray. Mr. Brandou states that be could see the fire-men on the Hannibal City breaking up rosin and casting it into the furnaces. When the beats were rounding the point above the city they were very close together, the Keokuk packet having steadily gained upon her rival, and almost coming alongside. At this juncture, the fires of the Ocean Spray were fed with rosin and turpen-tine, and with the increase of steam she was just beginning to gain upon her competitor, when the siar m of fire was heard. Mr. Brandou says he became alarmed at the beat of the boilers, and thinking there

these deck passengers.

He and Mr. Brandon, with many others who were saved, came down to the city by the North Missouri Railroad and the Broadway omnibuses.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS. Mr. McCune, President of the Keokuk Packet Com-pany, saw a deck hand who confirms the statements of Mr. Deniston in regard to the use of the turpentine. of Mr. Deniston in regard to the use of the tarpentine.

The state-rooms were all supplied properly with life-preservers, very few, if any at all, of which seemed to have been used. The lightning-like speed with which the flames speed along the bosts may have prevented any access to them by the alarmed passengers and crew, who had run hither and thither in order to see whence the flames proceeded.

Mr. Russell, the clerk, made a daring attempt to

secure the books, but failed.

He supposes the number of cabin passengers to have been between 30 and 40.

One of them was named J. M. Davidson, of Lewes-

ton, Ill.

There were also J. McCroskey and lady of Rushville, Ill, who were saved and returned to the Monroe HOW THE RECKUR WAS BURNED.

bet on the success of their boat. He says he had been standing over the ladies' cabin but a few minutes, when he was startled by a faint cry of "fire!" coming very indistinctly from the forward part of the boat. This cry was immediately followed by several shouts, and casting his eye toward the pilot-house, he saw the gilot give the wheel a very sudden turn, and noticed that the boat, which was about twenty yards cut in the stream, began to head for shore. At this the confusion was great, and the cries of the passengers began to be fearful and agonizing. The women and children, crazed with alarm, were heard in the cabin below, while the hoarse shoutings of the men in front made the moment most terrible. His first impulse directed him to rush forward. He ran to the wheel-house steps, and had placed one foot on the first step, when a rush of flames and emoke from below drove him back. He then ran along the roof until just forward of the pilot-house, and before the The starboard wheel of the Ocean Spray, after she reached the bank, continued to revolve, and brought her close to the stern of and a little between the Keo kuk and the shore. There she remained until the fire was thoroughly communicated to the Keokuk. The latter was secured to the shore by strong chains. She burned to the water's edge, and now lies sunk a the bank. There was probably no one on board but a watchman, and he doubtless escaped.

VALUATION AND INSURANCE OF THE OCEAN SPRAY
AND KEOKUK.
The Ocean Spray was owned by Capt. Waldo Marsh, and was accounted one of the fastest boats on the Western rivers. She was built one year ago, at a cos of \$36,000, and was insured in Pittsburgh, probably to

of \$35,000, and was insured in Pittsburgh, probably to the amount of \$20,000.

The Keokuk was built three years ago, and was considered worth \$30,000, the cost of her construction having been \$30,000. She was owned by the Keokuk Packet Company, and insured in St. Louis offices, for \$15,000, against fire only. She was lying up for re-pairs, and was taken to the vicinity where she was burned as a place where she would be safe against fire.

INCENDIARISM AT SEGUINE'S POINT.

THE NEW QUARANTINE BUILDINGS BURNED.

The buildings at Seguine's Point, erected a year ago by the Quarantine Commissioners to be used as hos pitals for yellow fever patients, were entirely destroyed by fire between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday morning. The buildings consisted of two one-story frame strutures, which were designed for the sick, a small frame house, in which the washing was to be done, a kitchen and a small out-building-the latter being the only one within the inclosure that was left. All of the buildings were filled in with brick, and inclosed within a space of about three acres by a high fence. The cost of their construction was between \$7,000 and \$8,000. The Commissioners of Emigration took charge of them for the State, and employed a man named Gregory to watch them. He was the only person who inhabited them, as they never have and probably never would

have been used as hospitals.

The ground on which the building stood was pur chased of Udolpho Wolfe, by the Quaran tine Commissioners. No sooner was this known among the residents of the neighborhood, and especially the oystermen and fishermen, than they declared war upon it, and threatened to resort to the most desperate measures rather than permit the location of Quarantine among them. On the night of May 7th, before the Commissioners had taken possession, the dwelling-house, valued at \$12,000, with about \$2,000 worth of furniture belonging to Mr. Wolfe, which was to have been removed next day was burned by a meb of forty persons, who went abou it without disguise. A tenement house, occupied by the workmen on the farm, and the stables were als burned. Mr. Morrison and family were sleeping in the house at the time the mob fired it, but received no previous warning to insure their escape, which, how ever, they effected. Gov. King offered a reward o \$2,500 for the apprehension of the criminals, but none of them were brought to justice.

On the night of the 30th of May the only remaining

structures on the farm, a dilapidated farm-house and corn-house, were burned by incendiaries.

Early in June the Commissioners sent workmen to construct temporary buildings, and a police force of 25 er command of Capta patched by the Police Commissioners to protect the work. The most bitter opposition displayed itself on all sides; the police were armed and in almost constant expectation of an attack, and a watch was constantly kept. The inhabitants refused to deal with them any way, and they were for some time nearly destitute of supplies. One woman, who sold them milk on one occasion, received warning that if she did it again the place would be too hot for her, and she refused th second application. Threatening letters were received by contractors and others engaged in the work.

The excitement, for a few days, was intense, but subsided, and toward the latter part of the month it was thought the presence of the police had so discour aged the fishermen that there was no further danger Several times, subsequently, it was rumored that the buildings would be attacked by the mob, and preparations were made to give them a warm reception. The articipeted assaults did not take place. On the right of July 12, however, three parties of oystermen made an attack. They selected the hour for changing sen tinels, and approached from different directions. They came very near the sentinels without being seen. A soon as they were perceived and hailed, they drove the sentinels in with a fire of masketry. The police were in the sharty erected for their temporary accommodation. This building was riddled with shots, bu note of the police were injured. The design of the assailing party evidently was to drive the police from the shanty, then enter, under cover of musketry and fire the buildings. Capt. Walling, however, judi clously kept his men under cover until the assailante had wasted their fire, and then to sally forth and give them the contents of their muskets and the howitze which stood ready. The assailants, failing to drive out the police, made an attack upon one of the new hospitals, where they were unexpectedly met by 12 policemen, who fired upon them with much effect, and put them to instant route. It was estimated that the attacking party was 120 strong, and fired upwards of fifty shots. This was the only battle, not withstanding the rumors which, for several weeks, kept the police in expectation of another attack. The excitament sub sequen ly died away, the police were withdrawn, and the premises abandone!.

The Commissioners of Emigration accepted the buildings from the Quarattine Commissioners, under protest, as they considered them totally unfitted for the purpose intended.

Our reporter visited the scene of the conflagration vesterday efternoon, but he could learn nothing except from observation. The inhabitants of the region without exception, knew nothing of how the fire orig insted. Our reporter is quired diligently for a witness of the fire, but none could be found. All, however, were surprised at finding that the buildings were

burred, and wordered how it bappezed. The Commissioners of Emigration notified the Sheriff when time ago that it was probable that an attempt would be made to fire the buildings, and warned hid to protect them, or Richmond County would be liable

for whatever damage they might sustain. It is supposed that the recent sotion of the Healt Officer, in cording the frigate Susquehanns, with yel low fever on board, to the lower bay has eccasion: the incendiariem.

MARINE APPAIRS.

1035 OF THE SHIP MERIDIAN. The N. O. Picogune of the 18th inst. has the following in relation to the ship Meridian, before reported abandored:

"The ship Taxquin, Capt. Smith, arrived a The ship Tavquin, Capt. Smith, arrived at the levee last evening from Dunkirk, France, having on board Capt. Crowell, the mate and two seamen of the ship Meridian, of Boston, from New-York, bound to Panema, with a cargo of coal. We learn from Capt. Crowell that he left New-York on the 25th of February, and that on the 2d of March he experienced a heavy gale from the south-west, that the wind code. Crowell that he left New York on the 25th of February, and that on the 2d of March he experienced a heavy gale from the south-west, that the wind suddenly canted into the north-west, with a cross, ugly sea or, causing the ship to labor very hard, and to commerce leaking; that the gale continued till the 4th, when he endeavored to reach the nearest port. The ship was then leaking freely. On the night of the 4th, the wind hauled round to the south-west, and then again canting suddenly into the north-west, with a fresh gale on, a heavy gust threw the ship on her heart-ends and swept her deck. The barometer at this time stood at 59.06, and was falling fast, with very heavy thunder and lightning prevailing. Capt. Crowell let go main and muten topsall sheets, and succeeded in getting the ship before the wind. She now had six feet of water in the hold, however, and it was gaining on her fast, although the whole crew, consisting of twenty-six, were kept constantly at work, endeavoring to keep it down. On the morning of the 5th of March, in lat 37° N., lon, 60° 40° W., Capt. Crowell, at 8° olicek, signalized the clipper-ship Charger, Capt. Hurd, from Boston, bound to San Francisco, bearing N.W. by W., distant about seven miles, and a Spanish bark, bound from Liverpool to Matexas, and finding his ship in a sinking condition, he was compelled to abandon her. With the assistance of Capt. Hurd all hands were taken off. Seven seamen were put on board of the Spanish bark (since arrived) and the rest on board of the Charger. This was accomplished by 4 p. m. On the succeeding night, the gale increasing, Capt. Crowell has no doubt that the Meridian then wett cown. At 8 p. m. the gale compelled the Charger to slove reef, and so she had to remain for fortywest cown. At 8 p. m. the gale compelled the Charger to close reef, and so she had to remain for forty eight hours, quite unmanageable during the whole time. There who had been taken on board of her from the Merician remained on her for twelve days, untithe Merician remained on her for tweive days, under the fell in with the ship Tarquin, Capt. Smith, on the 17th, in lst. 20° 10' N., lsn. 41° 30' W., when Capt. Crowell, the mate and two seamen were transferred to her. Fifteen of the crew remained on board of the Charger until they could meet with some other vessel. Capt. Crowell returns his sincere thanks to Capt. Hurd Charles, and to Capt. Smith, of the Tarquin, of the Charger, and to Capt. Smith, of the Tarquin, for the kird treatment himself and the others with him from the Meridian experienced on board both ves-

MISSING VESSEL. The schooner Gerethe of Bucksport, Capt. J. Gian The schooner Gerethe of Bucksport, Capt. J. Gian, master, has been missing for several months, and is supposed lost. She sailed from Ponce, P. R., on or about the 9th of December last, in ballast, probably for some port in the United States, since which time she has never been heard from. Capt. Gian, his wife, and Mr. Nathl. Cousers, first mate, were on bard, all of whom belong in Bucksport. The crew were foreigners.

## CITY ITEMS.

Bishop McIlvaine of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ohio attended the Union Prayer-Meeting in Fulton street, yesterday, and took part in the exercises of exhorting and praying "with the brethren."

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. C. Tracy left the city with a neatly-prepared and happy company of children from the Ctildren's Aid Society. It is fortunate for the homeless and destitute children of New-York that this excellent institution has not slackened in its efforts in behalf of humanity. An interruption to the enterprise would cast many a poor, parentless boy and girl on the wicked streets of New-York, where their ruin, at no distant date, would be almost inevitable. We are informed that the funds of the Society are almost exbausted by the several rapidly-successive expeditions of the inauspicious Winter months.

Concent.-Miss Brainerd, one of our most esteemed resident American-bora vocalists, and a devoted student of her art, will give, this (Tuesday) evening, April 27, at Dodworth's Salcon, No. 806 Broadway, a con cert, assisted by some of the best artists in the world Mr. Batter, on the piano, is a magnificent player, on the same plane with Liezt; and if he be not fully appre ciated, it springs from the nature of colonial dilettante ism, which would wait for an immense European in dorsement for ability, without stating the case as it is boldly and metropolitan-wise. Let the public hear Mr Satter, and form their opinion. The other performers will be Mr. Apton.nas, on the harp; Mr. Cooks, the teror, and Mr. Beames.

"Dolly Davenport," of Wallack's, has his benefit te-merrow right, when "The Love Koot," "Ludies Beware," and "Robert Macaire" will be played. Mr. D. has a heet of friends who will not miss this epportanity of testifying their appreciation of his good qualities as an actor and a citizen.

BIGANY .- Justice Kelly of the Jefferson Muket in the case of Charles H. Camp, sppreheuded some weeks ago on a charge of bigamy. It seems that on the 36th day of October, 1848, Camp married Miss Ellen Springsteen, with whom he cohabited until January, 1857, when he left, under protense of going West en business. Can p was absent one year, his wife, meantime, having to knowledge of his whereabouts, when he returned to the city, and married Miss Emma Martin, a young lady who was formerly a visitor at his wife's house. The case has been under investigation for several weeks, the accused seeking to avoid the effect of the accusation by evidence intended to show that he was divorced by the Circuit Court of the Fifth Judicial District in the State of Indiana. The magis trate held that the proofs were defective, the decument as they came from the Court not being properly authen ticated. Justice Kelley, in concluding his decision, said: "Without this record the accused stands proven and admitted guilty. In a case like this, affecting se reciously the rights of an injured woman and the rights of the people of our State, when the defendant relies upon the laws and judgments of another State to protect him from the penal consequences which attach to the commission of a grave offense egainst the peace and good order of the people of this State, he does so at his peril. I do not feel justi fied in relaxing any of the rules of law or of evidence in favor of a preceeding which-if it can be justified by the laws of a foreign State-is a violation of morality and honesty as these are understood in the State of New-York. The accused must be held to answer."

The two wives were in Court, accompanied respect vely by quite a number of their male and female friends. Camp gave bail in the sum of \$1,000 to atwer the charge, father in-law No. 2 becoming security.

" WHOSE SANDS OF LIFE HAVE SEARLY RUN OUT -We have before us the following correspondence eference to that mythical personage advertised as Old Dector James, a retired physician, whose sands

Old Doctor James, a retired physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out:

Cashilles, Onerdaga Co., N. Y., April 23, 1858, I noticed in Tur Tanuari of the 22d inct. an advertisement purporting to be from Old Dr. James of Jersey City. As the whole matter is as invasition, I here you will expose it. The following is his way of operating: You lesione him one shi ling, and le will send the recipe but after you have not the recipe you will denower the article in it that caunot be had; in that case you have to send to him for the medicine ready propued, at \$2 you have to send to him for the medicine ready propued, at \$2 you have to send for some of his medicines. I sent, and at requested me to send for some of his medicines. I sent, and at the same time write to Mr. Mayor Wescott to find out about the concern. He suit me an answer, acopy of which I inclose for publication, hoping you will expose the concern at as early a fay as peachile.

Mayor's Ovytice, Iyrasay City, March 15, 1830.

A. Harmon, esq.—Drox Sir: I am in receipt of sour favor, and to refly would say that thore is no such person as Old Dr. James residing in our city, but as old man is employed to personate him. The whole matter is well understood here to be an long-orition.

Respectfully yours.

SAML WESCOTT, Mayor.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A CHILD .- On Sunday aftercon, a lad named Wm. G. Duffy, four years of age, whose parents reside at Fordham, in Westchester County, while ricing out with Michael Kelly of Belmont, was reviously injured by being thrown from the wagen. Kelly was attempting to turn the corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Twenty seventh street, when the wagen came is contact with a tree, frigitening the horse and causing the animal to run at the top of his speed. The child was thrown out and ranged speed it? year, hering been born in 1944.

lously injured One of the Toronta Precinct Police picked up the child and had his wounde dressed by a by scrap, efter which be took the little sufferer home.

Cownthin .- Last evening a well-dressed young widew drave up in a carriage to the corner of East Broadway and Grand etreet, and alighting made an attack upon a gentleman who was atanding on the sidewalk. Before he could recover from his surprise she struck him with a rawhide five or six times across the face. Finally he caught the weapen, when she slapped his face with her hand, quietly reëntered her carriage, and drove off. Her name we could not learn.

A SUSPECTED BURGLAR -On Sunday night the dwelling house of Philip Levy, No. 511 Sixth avenue, was burg arionaly entered by means of false keys. One of the thieves ransacked several rooms in the house, and packed up a quantity of clothing and other articles, which he was about passing to his accomplice, who remained on the sidewalk, when Mr. Levy detected him and put a stop to his fun. The scamp dropped the goods and sought safety in flight. The accomplice also endeavored to escape, but was captured by Officer Depuy of the Twentieth Precinct, and committed to prison by Justice Kelly for examination. The fellow gave his name as John Werner.

COATES'S IMPROVED PORTABLE GAS WORKS,

FRIVATE HOUSES, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, CHURCHES, HOTELS FACTORIES, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, CHURCHES, HOTELS FINERIES, PLANTATION DWILLINGS, &c.

These machines will be exceed in any part of the United States, Canada or West Indies, and warranted to give asidafaction DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS, and references to parties having the machines in use, furnished on application to S. COATES, No. 376 Broadway,

D. WADSWORTH & Co., No. 168 Pearl st., N. Y. REFINED GAS OIL .- We are now prepared to

empply our Refined Rosin Oil in any quantity. It will be fountite purset and richest Oil for gas in market, and adapted to the different Portable Gos Machines now in use, and at lew raises.

DANIEL WARDSWORTH & Co., No. 163 Pearl st.

Miss SALLIE ST. CLAIR, who was to appear at Barmun's Museum last evening, was, and is still, to all to leave her clamber. "Lord Decoley" was therefore presented last night to a warmly applianting audience, and will be repeated this offernorm, as well as this evening. It is a beautiful and deeply interesting drama. Farces, Dames, and the India Rubber Manin his marvelous feats, accompany it on each occasion. THE METALLIC TABLET STROP-Invented by

GRO. SANDERS, A. D. 1815—This, the genuine article, has nover been equated for producing the keenest possible edge to a resco. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUEDERS, SOTE NO. 7 Astor House. [Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—To-night, Mr. H. A. Perry and Miss Denvil are to appear at this popular Theater in the celebrated play of Camillan. Mr. E. Blanchard, with his highly trained Dogs, will also appear in the exciting drams of The Shave; Or, Dogs of the Plantation; and the whole will corolode with the farce of Fourture's Fronto-the Carlo Family giving a DIVERTISSEMENT between the pieces.

### BROOKLYN ITEMS.

There will be held a Firemen's Union Meeting for prayer and exhortation at the First Baptist Church, in Nassau street, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) evening.

At a regular meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, held at the Club Room on Friday, April 23, the follow ing gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year

There will be a meeting at the Club Room, Penny Bridge, Smedley & Balmanno's, this (Tuesday) even ing at 8 o'cleck.

## NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

TRIAL FOR MURDER IN UNION COUNTY, N. J .- The trial of a young Irishman, named Michael Murphy, for the murder of George A. Van Muller, a Russian was commenced yesterday at Elizabeth City, Union County, N. J., in the Court of Over and Terminer. The Hon. Daniel Haines, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, presided, assisted by Messrs. George W. Savege, Apollas M. Elmer and Thomas Pierson, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Counsel for the prisoner, ex-Gov. Pennington and Theodore Runyou of Newark. On the part of the State, John J.

Chetwood, e-q., Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union County. The nevelty of a trial for capital crims drew together a large audience.

The prisoner is a laboring man about 25 years of age, and presents rather an inoffensive appearance. He was accompanied at the bar by his wife. When

arraigned upon the charge, he answered "Not Guilty to the best of my knowledge." The two first witnesses examined were Nicholas Michetz and George A. Aboy, two young Frenchmen, who are the principal witnesses, and saw the most of the difficulty, together with the order. It appears that on the afternoon of January last the murdered mue, Van Muller, and an Irishman named Patrick McAdem, residing at Craneville, traded a gun for a pistol, at which accused was present, at the shoe shop of Van Muller; there was considered to be a difference in the value of the property exchanged, and one of them agreed to purchase tone liquor. The liquor was procured in a pail, which was freely drank, and a fresh supply was ob tained some two or three times. Finally, a dispute arose between the prisoner and the murdered man, when Murphy was sjected by Van Muller. Parick McAdem had get his fill of whisky, and was lying helplessly drunk under the front steps of the shop. Subsequently the parties attempted to arouse the drunken man, when Murphy commerced to kick and best him and Vau Muller ordered him not to do it. Some words passed between them, when Murphy drew a dirk-knife and stabbel Van Muller in the breast. The witness Abery selzed hold of Murphy to prevent him from committing a murder, and in the both fell to the ground-Abery receiving a blow from the knife which took effect on his arm. During this time Ven Muller had gore up into his shop, where he was followed by Abery. Upon discovering that he had been stabbed, Van Mulier became very much en-raged, and hunted for his knife, but could not find it. Witness tried to pacify him and then went over to the depot, to get assistance and prevent further difficulty. Not firding any one there he went down to the church and called out Mr. Crane and another man. On arrivirg back at the depot, the Russian was coming that way when witness begged of him to go back. ness went into the store in the depot building, and saw Murphy there much excited and flourishing his knife A memert after Murphy went out and meeting Van Muller on the platform, stabbed and killed him almost instantly. Van Muller had a shoe-hammer in his hand but did not attempt to use it. Murphy then went into the store, his bands covered with blood and attempted to stab Abry. The latter, after a scuffle, finding that he could not escape, seized a lamp, and struck the prisoner over the head, and finally, with sesistance, succeeded in getting the knife away. Murphy then west out, and, after looking at the murdered man, went away. Toward morning, Coroner Chandler arrived, and with a posse of men west to arrest the prisoner. They found the door fastened, and the wife refused them admittance until they threatened to break the door in. The prisoner pre-

tended to know nothing about the murder. The evidence against the prisoner is positive, but the ples will probably be intexication.

The murdered man was unmarried, thirty-two years of age, was considered to be a desperate man, and had left Russia in consequence of having fought a duel.

A Young GIRL LOST .- A young girl, about 13 years of age, strayed from home near Galdwell yearerday mortuing. She is rather short for her age, of a light complexion, full forel red, large blue year and brown hair. She had on either a brown calco or red and black merino dress, a buff hood or agreen shirred sik hat, and a plaid red and green woolen shawl; she had also a small basket in her hand. Any information resarding her will be thankfully received by her afflicted garents if left at this office or No 151 Market street. Editors and others will please extend this notice.

DEATH OF AN AGED CITIZEN. -Mr. Joseph Clayton and at his residence in Parties of Physics lat at the state of the state of

# LAW INTELL GENCE.

SUTTEMP COURT—CIRCUIT—April 28.—Before Judge SuruRELIAM.

IN THE DISINICT COURT ACT OF 1857 CONSTITUTIONAL THE PROPERTY ENDING.

The Property of Edwid C McContellast Etward McPherson.

This is an action brought by the Attorney General to try defendant at title to the effice of District Court Cierk for this Fifth Judicies District of the City of New York. Defendant was appointed by the Mayor and Board of Alderness in 1851, and ha still holds and exercises the duties of the office. Planniff claims the office by virtue of an appointment by the late Mayor and the Board of Alderness at a Convention assembled in the latter part of December 1s-t. Defendant esta up that at the time the Convention was in assembled, in the latter part of December 1s-t. Defendant esta up that at the time the Convention was in assembled, and had no authority to make any appointments whatever. The case came up to-day before a jury for trial, and it was agreed that a special verdict should be taken—the questions of law to be submitted to the General Term of the Court. Several officials and ex-officials were examined in relation to the appointment of McConnell, but their evidence showed no facts beyond these published the day after the Convention was in session. Mr. Jones for the plaintiff. D. D. Field and W. J. A. Fuller for defendant.

Gragant Term—April 36.

Notice—Notes of issue for the General Term for SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT - April 28. - Before Julge Sure

OFFICE -Notes of isone for the General Term for May must be filed with the Clerk on or before Wodnescay, the 18th inst.

cay, the 18th inst.

CHAMBERS.—APRIL 28.—Before Judge DAVINS.

THE WIDENING OF READE STREET—NEW CORMISPROSES APPOINTED.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., reinive to the whening of Reade street.

This morning the Judge appointed the following gentlemen Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the widening of Reade street, in place of these who have heretofore been acting: Rebert T. Hawes, nominated by the Cerporation: Henry J. Soudder and John S. Lawience, nominated by the parties in interest affected by the proceedings.

The WIDENING OF DEANE STREET.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., relative to the widening of Duane street.

To day the argument on the motion to confirm the report of the Commissioners relative to this improvement was corcluded. The papers were submitted to the Judge, who received his decision.

DECISIONS.

Albert Pricet agt. Rodman M. Price .- Motion de-John Devin et al agt. Wm. M. Flanagan.—Motion

to vess's judgment denied, with costs, &c.
S. P. Nash, &c., agt. Samuel Wetmore et al. - Judgment settled. Opbelia Niles agt. John Niles.—Judgment of di-

Mary Trustrum agt. Chas. F. Trustrum. Judgmeet John G. Miller, &c., agt. Charles Field.—Case

Edward La Mortague,-Case settled. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS SPECIAL Team April & Before Judge Buaper.

Robert B. Dibble, &c., agt. Sarah M. Hende Judgment for pisintifia.

Clerk Williams agt. Amelia Willis.—Motion for
lew trial denied, with \$10 costs.

Jas. Thomas agt. Amesa Kenyon.—Case settled.

Before Judgs Hillyrex.

Before Judge Hillron.
Gustavus H. Hotop agt. Chas. P. Durant.—Motion to centing injunction and for the appointment of receiver decided, with \$18 costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Arait M.—Softee Judge BETTS
DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.
Charles H. Jones et al-agt. The Proceeds of the Cargo of the ship Richmond.
The ship Richmond being wrecked in Behring's Straits while on a wheing worsen, her cargo of oil and hone were purchased by thhe masters of the ships Elizabeth Frith, Pansans and Junton, and brought to a port of safety. The owners of the Richmond libeled that portion of the cargo brought by the first two ressois, claiming that the sale was not a valid one. The sait was decided by the Supreme Court at Washington (19 How., R. 180) in favor of the libelants, decreeing that they recover the proceeds after deducting salvage.

The present states by the ship Junior.

FORTS RULED IN THE DECISION OF THE COURT.

I. The case made by the multitations facts and witnessees preduced on the hearing of this cause differs in no assential particulars from the one tried in the Supreme Court of the United States upon the same subject a siter. (Owners of the ship Richmond vs. The owners of

record vs. The owners of the ship Elizabeth Frith, 19 How, R., 25°C.)

2 The additional proofs given in this case are mostly completive (2 Cortiz, C. G. R., 20) 15 John, R., 413) and also speculative and hypothetical in their character, not espable of determining positively the fact they were used to establish, i. e., that the ship Junior would be able to eatch and secure whales sufficient to recolour the quantity of oil and hone produced from the ship Richmond in less time than was occupied by the Junior in removing the name quantity of each from the wrock of the Richmond. Besides, the Sepreme Court had considered and determined in its jundament, the vasion of that species of evidence.

3. The Court will hold the decident of the Super me Court upon the effect of the proofs in this cause, to be conclusive upon the weight and value of the like testimony in this.

4. Accordingly, the transaction between the two ships is Beinnigh Straits on board the wrock of the Richmond must, for the purposes of this trial, he regarded as calvage service by the ship and crow of the Junior, and not a purchase of the oil and hone by the master of the later from the master of the Richmond. Which wisted the right of property in the owners of the Junior.

5. The owners of the wrecked ship are extilled to call the owners.

bone by the master of the latter from the master of the meaned which vested the right of property in the owners of the Jorito.

5. The owners of the wrecked ship are entitled to call the owners of the Junior to account in this Court for the value of such salved property over and above satisfying out of the estimate salved property over and above satisfying out of the salves excited and the jurisdiction is not dependent upon the fact that the only of this Court.

6. The Court of Admirality has jurisdiction of the cause to that end and the jurisdiction is not dependent upon the fact that the valved property was arrested or brought within the torritorial authority of this Court, without the arrest of the property proceeded against, or its presence within the territorial jurisdiction of this Court. This necessarily is so when the process issues against tights and credits, and may be the case also in respect to proceeds of ships and other property. (Mannes vs. the Almeida, 16 Want, 472). A citation or monition to the party holding the property is and quite service to authorize the Court, by describe against the party personally, to campel thin to fulfill the describe Halach and How, Rep. 54. Ind. 55, 305, 11 Paine Res., 625; 4 Cremb, 12, 24; 1 Cel., 75, 10 White, 473, 5 Peters, 383.)

The justice of the English Admirally is to the same effect. (I Hegg., 535; 1 Abbott Ad. R. 4, 5), and the personal appearance of the defendants by stipulation and answer is equivalent to an attechment of the property itself.

The process prayed for in the libel was one in due form of the chip Sicheroid, and that (the defendants by name), so each of them and all persons having any right thereto, hearing the process for em against the effects named, was incorring to the course of Courts of Admirally and of this court spirit the process for em against the effects named, was incorring to the course of courts of matters alleged and process of rem against the effects named, was incorring to the course of courts on the course of the coffects

of the ship Shikuwand, and that (the defendants by name), so each of them, and all persons having any right thereto, her, "may be ested to appear and answer the matters slieged and proposed for the state of the connection with a citation or mention to the defendants, personally to appear and mawer the likel.

10. This process was returned to the Marshal, personally served on one of the defendants, and all of them appeared in open to the came," and subsequently filed their answer contesting the merits of the case, without taking exception by pleading to the form or sufficiency of the process, or its mode of service.

11. This is a recognition of the jurisdiction of the Court over the case, and of the regularity of the proceedings in instituting the suit. A protest demorrer or plea to the jurisdiction of reception to the process must be taken previous to a full answer to the merit (2 Brown, Civ. and Ad., 444; Dunispie Pr., 189, 189, 189, Conklin's Pr., ch. 6; Beits's Pr., 48, cases as cited), unless the want of jurisdiction in patent on the inich.

12. Nor can the defendants lecitionately avail themselves of initiation of time or sistences of the demand without interpraining a detersive allegation to the libel, either being applied as caused of the case of Post vs. Jones (19 How., 161) in the Supr me Court which related to this wreet and salvage, and involved substantially the merits of this case, and of which the defendant form of which related to this wreet and salvage, and involved substantially the merits of this case, and of which the defendant is well counted from the salvage of the cares of Post vs. Jones (19 How., 161) in the Supr me Court which related to this wreet and salvage, and involved substantially the merits of this case, and of which the defendants were cognitions as to their demand.

14. The testimony of the witmasse the file libelants from the exception of salv reas to their demand.

15. The decision in the previous case (19 How., 161) having the case of the demand which the defendants and the

pe from the Sandara and the most a with an order of reference to Decree accordingly, with costs, with an order of reference to stole and report the amount payable if the same is not agreed stericals and report the amount payance if the same is not given the parties.

For libelants, Mr. Lord and Mr. Moore. For claimants, Mr. Benedlet and Mr. Hoale.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-APRIL % - Before

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Aratt 26.—Before Judge Hall.

Bankhard & Hutton agt. Ridgway.

This was an action to recover back an excess of duties exacted on woolen goods imported by paintiffs, and on which a duty of 20 pr cent, was charged by the defendant, who was at that time the Collector. The duty was paid under protest. Plaintiffs claimed that the goods were district, and as such liable to a duty of only 25 instead of 30 per cent, under the tariff liable to a duty of only 25 instead of 30 per cent, under the tariff for evidence showed that the goods were district and not woolen goods. The Jury found that the goods were flaunce, subject to only 25 per cent, and gave a verdict for the amount claimed. Two other cases, involving a similar question, were decided in the same manner. Mr. Oriewold for plaintiffs. John McKeon for defendant.

UNITED STATES MARSHAUS OFFICE-APRIL 38.

George B. Hamilton, charged with embezzling a letter containing a certificate of deposit for \$100, belonging to Peter C. Campbell, was arrested by one of the United States Marke's Depoties yesterday, and sent to Buffelo today to awakt

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT-April 18. RESERVE G. WHITE.

Captain Austin of the American ship Jacob A. Westerveit was examined on the charge of assaulting Andrew Heavy with a belaying pin and a boat book. He was discharged.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY FUPRIME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 3578, 3747, 3571, 740, 264, 2605, 463, 472, 433, 454, 467, 488, 449, 461, 442, 462, 444, 3519, 466, 467, 444, 450, 15, 425, 356, 556,